

of courting danger and death, may well hesitate at counseling others to be shot from this world into another on the flames of war. Yet men acting in concert under high excitement, or stimulated by a keen sense of wrong, are not apt to prove cowards. In all battles, it is the uniform testimony that it is the coward who is the exception. Where one runs, a thousand stand. In this view, it is not perhaps too much to say, that all freedom in the extremity that is being coldly, heartlessly, deliberately, infamously forced upon the Free-State people of Kansas, may be expected in the final emergency to join in the invocation of Patrick Henry, and have wrung from the depths of their souls the prayer, "Give me Liberty or give me death!" Perhaps no man is fonder to hope, either by his profession or his organization, that in such circumstances as the People of Kansas now are, with the clutch of the Border Ruffians upon their throats, and the mailed hand of Federal power raised to destroy, either by steel or the cord, that might have the grace to utter that prayer.

It is impossible to tell what the Kansas victims are upon them. Governor, Courts, the whole official power of the Territory and of the State of Missouri, a swarming mob of thousands upon thousands thirsting with more than savage ferocity for their blood, the troops and authority of this great Government of five and twenty millions, (O! droary degradation to have to say it!) feebly succoring and encouraging the sacrifice, all stare them in the face. Successful resistance is out of the question, except by a general uprising of the Free States, demanding of the President and his advisers to call off his bloodhounds, in tones which cannot be resisted. And this alternative seems too distant, if not to be improbable, to answer the purpose. To die in resisting seems all that is left, save capitulation and utter humiliation. Time only can disclose the temper of the men to whom is committed the keeping of the precious basket of Liberty in Kansas. If they tread the path trod before them by heroes and martyrs, their glory will be added by the names of men upon the roll of fame. History will love to linger over their patriotic devotion and love of Freedom, and marble and granite will cleave the skies, industriously piled up by free and sympathizing hearts, to embellish their immortal deeds.

THE RAILROAD GRANTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22, 1856.

Those who suppose that the Railroad Grants are going to be followed by a Free Land bill, are, in plain terms, sold. And if anybody has lent aid to the former on the supposition or tacit understanding that such a course would placate Members and make them consent to the Homestead, great is to be that body's disappointment. The railroad interest, established by the action of Congress, is now elevated into a powerful influence which will react upon it, and effectually restrain and prevent all legislation which will damage the interests of the railroad people. The passage of a Homestead act will take the life-blood out of them, and thus it does not stand a ghost of a chance. Besides, there is no money in it, and it would be funny to see a big bill go through that was thus poverty-stricken and dependent on its own merits. I won't undertake to say what the House may do, but the idea of either branch passing it with the expectation that the other will do likewise, is a great greenness.

This whole scheme of grants to railroads, which has been matured and executed here this session, is a striking example of the superabundant want of judgment in our legislation. Or, if it be not want of judgment, it is want of something else which it is not worth while to be particular in naming. The substantial fruit and consequence of this legislation is to throw all the best public lands, and those most commodiously situated, into the hands of the capitalists and the corporations in the West. A settler going into Iowa to-day, with his money in his pocket to buy a farm, cannot buy an acre of land in that vast and almost wilderness State, except at second hand, or third, or fourth, or fifth hand. In short, without buying it of some man who holds it on speculation and wants a good profit on the Government price. In its eager grasping after lands to build railroads, the State itself has overlooked its own vital interests. It has shut up the public land offices by compelling the withdrawal of all the Government lands from market, and thus shuts out the emigrant population upon which all its prosperity and all the value of the railroads must depend. Thus, also, it is to be elsewhere, though not to so great an extent. It is the understanding of the authors of these railroad bills that their terms prevent even the right of actual settlers to a preemption at any price, thus excluding every emigrant from the entire State except he buys of speculative proprietors. The upshot of the whole thing is to create a vast land monopoly throughout the West. The railroad corporations will be the greatest proprietors, and after them wealthy individuals holding tracts rivaling in quantity those held by the British nobility. The deleterious effect of this policy can hardly be over stated. And every step it has been a giant stride away from the principles of the two measures, and holding them likely to progress side by side, is totally inadmissible.

If our legislators had wisdom enough to hold on to our public lands for the benefit of actual settlers at \$1 25 per acre, it would be a thousand times better than to make these enormous grants, and be quite an adequate substitute for any Homestead bill; for it must be very seriously questioned whether it is really of advantage to any man to protect him outright with a section or a quarter section of land. The policy that is wanted is that which will enable him to procure it at a low price, and also prevent large accumulations of land in the hands of any one proprietor. Laws that would secure these two objects are what is needed, and their operation would probably prove sufficient to secure all the beneficent results that can be secured by legislation on this subject. But Congress is running away at a race-horse speed from such a judicious policy. It is making haste to alienate public domain, and lavishing it in vast quantities upon individuals and corporations without stint and without restriction, thus cursing the new Western States which are the subjects of its bounty.

J. S. P.

THE BROOKS RUFFIANISM—DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24, 1856.

The investigation ordered in both Houses concerning the assault upon Mr. Sumner may be very easily completed. There is and can be no denial of the material facts, and it only remains to be determined what action will be predicated upon a condition of things so outrageous in its personal aspect, and so monstrous in its public complexion. The Senate may exclude him from the privileges now enjoyed by Members of the House, or, with the concurrence of that body, it may place him in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for the rest of the Session. And it may do more than either, by putting a moral brand upon the set, that will survive upon the record as a warning to others and an enduring stigma to the individual now concerned.

In case the House should censure him, Mr. Brooks will probably imitate the example of Mr. Clingman and resign, with the certainty of being reflected by an undivided vote. South Carolina appreciates such exhibitions of chivalry, and will reward them. Arkansas seems less inclined to recognize this description of patriotic service, for it appears by the last accounts, that Mr. Bass's bludgeon attack upon Mr. Greeley failed to recommend him to a re-nomination.

These demonstrations must be met with some other weapons than words. If the constitutional protection will not shield a Senator or Member from brutal mal-treatment, there are instruments of self-defense that may. Washington is not the

place for the illustration of the mock virtues, or of the submission to such gross injuries and indignities as have been perpetrated. Forbearance is to be tried, and it is high time to try whether it can be treated with the same impunity. To correct this abuse of privilege and propriety, there must be a remedy adequate to the occasion, and that, every man of proper spirit will decide for himself.

The telegraph did not bring much comfort this morning to several waiters on Cincinnati, on announcing that the Democratic State Convention in Michigan had elected Mr. Buchanan as its flag. In some quarters it is regarded as evidence of defection in others of desecration. It is very well known here, as it is also in Michigan, that Gen. Cass has planned all his little policy of late with the hope of being ultimately adopted as a compromise candidate. With this expectation he has been quite willing to set other aspirants by the ears; to encourage to mutual enmities, and to render a selection between the most conspicuous competitors altogether impracticable; the design being that, when they should be killed off, he might by a turn of the wheel, or a preconcerted demonstration, be taken up as a peace offering. The movement therefore in Michigan means that the party will not be trammelled with this dead weight of unsatisfied aspirations, as that it is only a blind by which a reversionary interest in Mr. Buchanan's strength will be secured, when he has been decimated by the coalition.

It is now pretty well ascertained, notwithstanding all the confident assurances to the contrary, that the Virginia Deliberative Assembly will vote for Mr. Fremont. The majority are divided between Hunter and Pierce, who are both pitting the same canoe and pulling one way. At the Baltimore Convention the delegation adopted the principle of voting as a unit, and it will be adhered to at Cincinnati; so that the preference for that excellent bachelor, Mr. Buchanan, will be wasted franchise—they will not count on the board. Candor, however, requires it to be said in justice to Virginia, that she will only adhere to Mr. Pierce so long as and insofar as she will not involve no cost. Her patriotism is regulated by the prospect of success, and will be controlled by the most encouraging prospects only.

With her, men (unless they be Virginia men) are nothing, and principles (i. e., Virginia principles) are everything. Mr. Buchanan's friends are seemingly very resolute in their purpose to resent his sacrifice. They threaten disaster of all kinds, and are already nursing a full measure of anticipated wrath, which is to be launched and leveled at the successful nominee. In their opinion, Pennsylvania's favorite son has been postponed long enough. He has got to that day when postponement has ceased to be a virtue. Polk and Pierce were stood with compulsory resignation. Time forbids another concession. They demand now the wages of Democratic fidelity; of Federalism renounced; of Tariffs repudiated; of a bank disavowed, and of a virtuous career of single blessedness. The appeals ought to be potent. If they fail, the grand swell will be felt, and a notice served on Douglas and Company to "stand under."

J. S. P.

PROCESS OF SUBDUING FREEDOM.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23, 1856.

Probably a majority of the members of Congress went to their seats armed to day. This is simply evidence of a state of barbarism or a state of war, or both. The South is at war against the North for trying to prevent the spread of Slavery, and the habits of many of her citizens are the habits of barbarians. The fighting element is predominant

there, and it is the only one they cultivate. It is an extraordinary to Northern civilization, that a man who is of sufficient distinction to be elected to Congress should choose a life of broil, should assume the bearing of a man bent perpetually on getting up a row or a fight. Yet such is the character of some of the Southern representatives, and such are the men who lead and champion the movement for the extension of Slavery. Northern men here are thus thrown into a position which exacts a line of conduct quite foreign to their ordinary habits. There is a disposition in Congress to accommodate itself to this necessity, the exigencies of the battle seem to require.

The excitement in regard to the attack on Mr. Sumner has hardly abated in the least. A crowd went to the Senate and House to-day as Spanish crowds flock to a bull-fight in expectation of something in that line. But they were not gratified. The Senate was full, dignified and tame. Mr. Wilson gave a narrative of the occurrence of the day before, and left to other and older Senators to propose action thereon. A pause ensued, and the President of the Senate was proceeding to the regular business before the Senate, when Mr. Seward, seeing no one else disposed to move, offered the resolution which was adopted. The Committee it proposed to raise was voted by the Senate, and its members taken wholly from the "Democratic" side of the chamber. Its composition was inspired by Waller, Douglas and Mason, and was introduced as a discourtesy and insult to the opposition.

The Slavery-extension men are determined to slight, crowd, and exasperate their opponents all they can. But if they humiliate them it will be the fault of the Anti-Slavery men themselves. There is a general conspiracy all round to "abduct" all who venture to question the godlike character of Slavery. It takes the form of personal assaults on individuals, in addition to political disfranchisement, and it may be expected to end in assassination. The conflict is real, though quiet people may not appreciate it, and if the party of Slavery succeed in their present arrogant determination, it requires no great stretch of vision to see that the Union will sooner or later go to pieces in consequence.

The scene in the Senate to-day was humiliating. Not a man of that whole body rose to express the honorable and patriotic indignation that is everywhere felt over the outrage upon a Member, and the degradation of that Chamber by the violent and bloody proceedings of yesterday. In the face of the country and before the world, a Member of the American Senate, sitting in his seat, had been struck down and left weltering in his own blood, and no man rose to vindicate the sanctity of the body, to condemn the outrage, or reprove the act. Where is pride of country? Where is the blush of shame, where the virtuous indignation of the true American patriot, which ought to have shone so conspicuously on such an occasion in that body. All, all sunk, so far as the majority is concerned, in a hateful idolatry of an institution and submission to a Power which shames the character of the nation by its existence. And on the part of the minority by—what shall we say? Was it lack of spirit or boldness, or what was it? From whatever cause, let it suffice to say, the Senate was dumb over an indignity sufficient to make the bones of Henry Clay rattle in his coffin.

In the House, Mr. Campbell, very resolutely, and in a manner which occasioned much commendation on the floor, pushed through a resolution of inquiry in the case, which prevailed by 28 majority.

Mr. Clingman stoutly opposed it. Mr. Brooks tried to get the floor, and seemed quite excited; and when the previous question was called on the resolution, a violent but brief effort was made to kill it by factious opposition. After a little time the hostility calmed down, and the extreme Southern men, deeming discretion the better part of valor, relinquished their opposition—being, however, sustained in it to the last by a few Northern doughfaces.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Stanton in relation to the proceedings in Kansas, and ordering Judge Leecombe before the bar of the House, but which was withdrawn in consequence of the Speaker's decision that it was not a privilege question. Mr. Stanton will renew the resolution on Monday, when it will be in order.

The President sent a message to the House to-day in answer to the inquiry respecting the movement of troops upon Lawrence. It simply referred to the accompanying documents from the War Department. Mr. Jeff Davis, who administers that branch of the Government, takes the opportunity to insult the House by referring to its phraseology, in the resolution, in a contemptuous manner. The House asked what had been done by the army in the way of enforcing the supposed laws of the supposed Kansas legislature. Mr. Davis replies by telling us the "real legislature of Kansas." Slavery is on its high horse in every official quarter and treats all opposition—even that of Congress—with a lofty disdain. We have come to the era of not only plantation manners but plantation discipline. It is the latter which it is expected will "subdue" the North.

J. S. P.

FIRE.

FIRE IN BOND STREET.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the house of Dr. Putnam, No. 35 Bond street. It is supposed to have originated from the range, setting fire to a large beam which ran through the wall, as the beam was much charred. The damage was trifling.

FIRE IN SOUTH STREET.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the junk shop, No. 223 South street, occupied by O'Brien & Callahan. Not little injury was done to the place.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY STREET.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire took place in the dwelling-house, No. 94 Attorney street, but it was put out with a few pails of water.

FIRE IN FORTH STREET.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building No. 332 Fourth avenue, occupied by Mr. H. H. Haight as a store and feed store. The interior of the building was burned out, and the five communicated to No. 423, a farmers' milk and produce agency, belonging to Ross & Hoagland, which was much damaged. The total loss in both cases was about \$2,800.

Mr. Haight was insured for \$1,000 in the Greenwich and Home and Hoagland for \$2,000 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Companies. Peter Cooper was the owner of the building. An O. U. A. Chapter and Odd Fellows' Lodge occupied the third story of No. 423. Three horses, owned by Haight, and kept in a stable in the rear of No. 423, were burned. The fire originated from children playing with matches in the straw near the stable.

FIRE IN STEAM SAW MILL.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, the alarm of fire in the Sixth District was caused by a fire discovered burning under the platform around the boiler of the steam engine in the saw-mill belonging to J. Bruce & Co., Nos. 263 and 267 Mulhouse street. The early discovery of the fire by a man living in the house adjoining brought to the premises the firemen in the vicinity, who very soon extinguished the flames.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.—REUTERS OF TELEGRAPH TOLLS.—We are authorized by the Managers of the two direct lines of Telegraph between this city and Cincinnati—the National, via Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and the Morse, via Buffalo and Cleveland—to state that editors and recognized news agents will be permitted to receive reports of the proceedings of the approaching Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, by paying at the rate of 5 cents per word, which is a very liberal deduction in favor of Democracy and the press of newspaper publishers.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

YEN EMBROID.—The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 173 passengers, and about \$200,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr. Hume, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefatigable zeal our scientific institutions and industrial establishments, having always had in view the application of the sciences to the useful arts of life.

CITY ITEMS.